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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
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VOL. XIV.]

JULY, 1838.

[No. 7.

THE CAUSE IN NEW JERSEY.

OUR readers will be gratified by the evidence afforded in the subjoined articles, of a reviving spirit in New Jersey, in favor of African Colonization. This respectable State has, not without reason, been styled the classic ground of the American Revolution. That she may, with equal propriety, be called the classic ground of African Colonization, must be admitted by every friend of that great cause, who justly estimates the services and sacrifices of the lamented FINLEY and CALDWELL, and of other distinguished individuals, who happily are still among the living ornaments of New Jersey.

The recent proceedings at Newark and Trenton prove that Dr. Finley's labors in support of Colonization are regarded as a precious legacy and a stimulating example, by his surviving fellow-citizens. Those who adhere to the principles on which that venerated man thought that African Colonization should be conducted, will perceive an encouraging augury of its future fortunes, in the anti-revolutionary spirit of the second of the resolutions adopted at Trenton. When the amount of talent and moral influence belonging to the assembly which adopted those resolutions is considered, their proceedings may be viewed as one of the most significant and cheering movements which has been made for many years past in favor of Colonization:

[From the Newark Daily Advertiser, June 23.]

The meeting in the first Church last evening furnished gratifying evidence of public interest in the Colonization cause. The large house was well filled at an early hour, and we have seldom seen so large an assembly in this city on any similar occasion, certainly never on this subject. The meeting was called to order by William Halsey, Esq., when Chief Justice Hornblower was appointed President, the Hon. Silas Condit and Stephen Dod, Vice Presidents, and William G. Lord, Secretary.

Mr. Halsey then stated the objects of the meeting, being an endeavor to revive an interest in the enterprise to organize an Auxiliary to the

New Jersey Colonization Society, and to appoint delegates to the State Convention in Trenton on the 10th July. Mr. H. here introduced in the meeting Mr. Brown, a man of color, and a missionary, recently from Liberia, who offered the following resolution—

Resolved, That the success of the Colonization enterprise, exceeding the most sanguine expectations of its friends, should excite them to continued and increased exertions to continue and perpetuate its benefits.

Mr. Brown remarked that he derived great pleasure from being able, after much personal observation, to give his decided testimony in favor of this cause. He had been 14 months in Africa, and had become familiar with the condition, feelings, and prospects of most or all of the settlements. He was himself originally prejudiced against the Colonization Cause, but he had become convinced by his own personal experience, by what he had seen with his own eyes, that it was not only a practicable enterprise, but that it was full of hope and promise, and that it afforded advantages to his race now in this country, nowhere else to be found. Mr. B. then gave a brief and most satisfactory account of the Colonies, and successfully answered the objections which have been made to emigration.—The climate he declared to be superior to any in the U. S. for the colored people. He had himself been much afflicted with disease before he went there, but had entirely recovered in that country. The Colonists generally enjoy better health than any similar population in our country. There had been a favorable change in this particular, within two years, and since the country had been cleared and cultivated.

There was no winter in the Colonies, and it was never so hot in the summer months as it sometimes is in the United States. The country is clothed in perpetual green, and two crops are produced in the year. During 14 months he had been only two weeks without cucumbers and peas. The soil is fertile and easily tilled. Mr. B. gave a cheering account of the social and moral condition of the people. He averred over and over again that he knew of no settlements in this country, and he had travelled extensively, so free from vice and immorality, or which enjoyed superior moral and religious advantages. His heart had been affected with the amount of intemperance and profaneness every where exhibited through our villages, but he had never seen a drunken man in Liberia—not one; and a profane word was rarely heard. The truth is, said he, that men live and thrive there by moral character: the popular sentiment is a more effectual restraint upon vicious character than the statute book, and when emigrants come in they soon find that it is disreputable to violate the rules of decency and order. The means of education are abundantly provided, and well qualified teachers are now engaged in the several departments of instruction. The Sabbath, too, is universally and religiously observed, and there have been 30 converts from the native tribes within the last eight months. There are also several native children in the schools.

Mr. B. spoke with much animation of the general happiness of the people, and remarked that it would be impossible adequately to describe their manifestations of gratitude and joy at the anniversary celebrations of their deliverance from the land of bondage. They felt themselves freemen, in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of liberty, religion, and law. The Colonization Society had accomplished wonders. No

other enterprise had greater claims upon the sympathies and beneficence of the country. Under its auspices, religion, civilization and letters had been planted on the shores of benighted Africa, and their blessed influence was destined to spread until its swarming tribes were enlightened and redeemed.

The manner and appearance of this speaker, entirely conciliated confidence and attention, and we have seldom seen an audience more interested. Every one seemed to feel that they had before them a living and unanswerable demonstration of the wisdom, the benevolence, and the practicability of the Colonization enterprise.

The Rev. Mr. Matthias, the Governor of Bassa Cove and Edina, was then introduced, and in the course of an excellent address fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Brown. In relation to the health of the colonists, he exhibited bills of mortality to show that the deaths did not average over one a month. Gov. M. referred to the growing intelligence of the people, and said he had been both surprised and delighted with the discussions in his Council. The offices are well filled by colored men. He spoke of the rich and abounding fruits of the earth, and of the flattering prospect of individual and public advancement and wealth. Valuable improvements were now going forward, and he mentioned one individual who had built 5 or 6 houses. Gov. M. also testified to the quiet and orderly character of the people, and remarked that the example was making a strong impression upon the native tribes—none of whom ever ventured to intrude during the Sabbath. Gov. M. exhibited various specimens of the native productions, cotton, coffee, hemp, &c.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Halsey, and unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That it is essential to the extension and perpetuity of the benefits of Colonization that an auxiliary Colonization society be immediately organized in the city of Newark, and that the example should be followed in every city, town, and village in New Jersey.

A committee consisting of Messrs. F. B. Betts, Silas Merchant, Jabez P. Pennington, J. P. Jackson, and Isaac Baldwin, was then appointed to draft a constitution. Mr. Halsey stated that pledges of funds to the amount of \$1250 had already been obtained from 85 citizens of Newark, and that 300 persons had agreed to become members of the Society, and to pay one dollar entrance, and one dollar annually. The total amount pledged to be paid is \$1560, besides the annual subscription of 300.

Mr. H. also referred with much gratification to the prevailing disposition of our citizens to sustain the enterprise, and remarked that notwithstanding the pressure of the times, they had exhibited a high degree of liberality.

The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, and Mr. Frelinghuysen, who pressed home the importance of the cause, with characteristic force and eloquence.

The following delegates were appointed to the State Convention, viz: Messrs. John Taylor, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halstead, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Messrs. Eddy and Wells, and Wm. B. Kinney.

The audience was then dismissed by the Rev. Dr. HILLYER, of Orange, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the Park House on the 28th June, to hear the report of the committee, and to complete the organization of the Society.

The adjourned meeting was held accordingly, and Stephen Dod, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair. The committee appointed at the last meeting reported a constitution for the Colonization Society of the city of Newark auxiliary to the New Jersey Colonization Society, which was read section by section, and unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

President—John Taylor; *Vice Presidents*—Caleb H. Shipman and Hanf'd Smith; *Secretary*—W. G. Lord; *Treasurer*—Dr. L. A. Smith; *Managers*—J. C. Garthwaite, Jos. N. Tuttle, Calvin Baldwin, Wm. Halsey, James N. Joralemon, Matthias W. Day, Martin Ryarson, Moses Bigelow, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Harris Baldwin, Jabez W. Hays, J. M. Quinby, James Hague, Joel W. Condit, David Clarkson, Silas Merchant, Jonas Agens, F. B. Betts, J. P. Jackson, Saml. H. Congar, Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Wells, Treat, McCarroll, Ayres, Hoover, Henderson, Chapman, Cheever, and Dodge.

Resolved, That the several clergy of the several churches in this city be respectfully requested to take up collections in their respective churches at the approaching anniversary in aid of Colonization.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be added to the list of delegates to the State Convention to be held in Trenton on the 10th July, viz. Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson and James Miller.

The following is the entire list, viz.

John Taylor, Jabez W. Hayes, Asa Whitehead, Amzi Armstrong, O. S. Halsted, Dr. J. G. Goble, Rev. Mr. Eddy, Rev. Mr. Wells, Wm. B. Kinney, Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Miller.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLONIZATION CONVENTION.

[Reported for the Emporium & True American.]

TRENTON, N. J., July 10, 1838.

The Delegates to the State Colonization Convention of New Jersey, appointed from different parts of the State, assembled agreeably to public notice, in the Presbyterian Church at Trenton, on this day at 3 o'clock, P. M.—and

On motion of William Halsey, Esq., was temporarily organized by the appointment of the Hon. Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, Chairman, and on motion of professor McLean, J. P. Jackson, Esq. of Newark was appointed Secretary. The following gentlemen presented credentials and took seats in the convention:

New Brunswick.—Rev. Mr. Croes.

Newark.—Wm. Halsey, J. P. Jackson, James Hugue, jr.

Jersey City.—D. S. Gregory, D. B. Wakeman, J. D. Miller, Peter Bently.

Gloucester.—R. W. Howell, J. B. Harrison, Augustus S. Barber, J. Whitney, A. Browning.

Trenton.—Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. J. W. Yeomans, Rev. A. Atwood, Rev. Chas. Webster, Rev. Samuel Starr, Rev. M. J. Reese, Rev. J. H. Smaltz, William Halsted, Charles Burroughs, Samuel R. Hamilton, T. J. Stryker, J. Voorhees, S. J. Brearley, Franklin S. Mills, Ric'h. J. Bond, J. R. Dill, Dr. McKelway, William P. Sherman, Thomas McPherson, C. C. Yard.

Princeton.—Samuel Bayard, Rev. Dr. Alexander, James Green, Professor Dod, Professor McLean, R. F. Stockton, James Olden.

Elizabethtown.—J. J. Chetwood, F. B. Chetwood, J. J. Bryant, E. Sanderson.

Orange.—Rev. Albert Pierson, Edson Park.

Burlington.—Thomas Aikman, Samuel R. Gummere, Rev. Charles Fitch, John T. Newton, Jona. Huntington.

Bordentown.—G. S. Cannon, Wm. Norcross.

Lawrenceville.—Samuel H. Hammil.

Professor McLean presented a letter from the Rev.^d Dr. John Breckinridge, addressed to the Convention, which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, formerly Governor of Bassa Cove, and the Rev. Mr. Bethune of Philadelphia, were invited to take seats in the Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq., Professor McLean, Rev. M. Croes, J. J. Bryant, and Richard Howell, were appointed a committee to nominate regular officers of the Convention.

The committee having retired a short time returned and reported the following gentlemen as officers of the Convention:

Hon. SAMUEL BAYARD, *President*.

Dodley S. Gregory, Rev. John Croes, J. T. Newton, and J. B. Harrison, *Vice Presidents*.

J. P. Jackson, and J. R. Gummere, *Secretaries*.

On motion of Professor McLean, William Halsey, Richard Howell, Thomas Aikman, Richard Rowing, Esqs., Rev. Albert Pierson, and such of the gentlemen who have called this Convention, and who were present, be a business committee, to prepare and present the various matters proper to be acted on by that Convention.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Croes, the letter of Dr. Breckinridge was referred to the Business Committee.

The Business Committee after a short conference reported the following resolutions for the consideration of the Convention:

Resolved, That it is expedient to have a Colonization State Society in New Jersey.

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Colonization Society will act in concert with the American Colonization Society.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Halsey by request made some very interesting statements of his gratuitous labors, in behalf of the colonization cause, in the city of Newark, and the vicinity, and assured the convention that a very favorable opinion is entertained by the people in that quarter towards the Colonization enterprise, and that they had made, and were disposed to continue to make, liberal contributions to its benevolent objects.

The resolutions reported by the business committee were taken up and discussed at considerable length, by Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Croes, Rev. Mr. Yeomans, Rev. Mr. Pierson, Mr. Green, Mr. Jackson Mr. Browning, and Mr. Hammil.

After which the Convention adjourned to 8 o'clock in the Evening.

8 o'clock, P. M.

Convention met and entered into discussion of the Resolutions recommended by the business Committee. Dr. Alexander of Princeton, Professor McLean, Rev. Mr. Bethune, Captain Stockton, Samuel L. Southard, Professor Dod, and Rev. Mr. Pierson, took part in the discussion.

The first Resolution, "That it is expedient to have a Colonization Society in New Jersey," was adopted unanimously.

The second Resolution was then discussed with different views by Rev. Mr. Bethune, Rev. Mr. Pierson, Professor McLean, Capt. R. F. Stockton, and Hon. S. L. Southard, without coming to any decision, when the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

8 o'clock, A. M. July 11.

The Convention again met, and the unfinished business of last evening being the second Resolution reported by the business Committee, was further discussed by Messrs. Halsey, Pierson, Dod, Dr. Alexander, Yeomans, and Capt. Stockton. The discussion involved the relation which the State Society should hold to the American Colonization Society: in reference to which there was some contrariety of opinion. After some remarks by J. P. Jackson, Esq. the following resolution was moved by him as a substitute, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the object of the Society shall be to circulate information among the inhabitants of this State, on the subject of Colonization, and to secure for the people of color, in New Jersey, if they prefer it, a distinct settlement in Liberia, under the control of the American Colonization Society, and to act in concert with the parent institution, at the city of Washington, in the prosecution of their important and benevolent enterprise.

Whereupon a Constitution for the regulation of the Society, was adopted.

After which, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the clergymen of the different churches in New Jersey, to take up collections this year, and annually hereafter in aid of the funds of the American Colonization Society.

Resolved, That Capt. R. F. Stockton, Hon. S. L. Southard, and Professors McLean and Dod, be a Committee to address a letter to the American Colonization Society, on the subject of a National Colonization Convention.

On motion of Samuel R. Hamilton, Esq. it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due to the Hon. William Halsey, for his faithful, zealous, and gratuitous labors in the Colonization enterprise; and that he be requested to collect the moneys pledged to him.

Resolved, That it be recommended by this Convention, that Colonization Societies, auxiliary to the State Society, be formed in every town and village in the State.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Executive Committee of the State Society the appointment of a general agent or agents to advance the Colonization cause.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the friends of Colonization in New Jersey, the Christian Statesman, a newspaper published under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, and the Colonization Herald, conducted by the Pennsylvania Society, as containing authentic intelligence of the operations of this enterprise, and of the current events transpiring in the colonies.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the officers and published.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die* after prayer by Dr. Alexander.

NEWARK PAMPHLET.—An interesting pamphlet has just been published at Newark, N. J. entitled "A sketch of the Colonization enterprise, and of the soil, climate, and production of Liberia, in Africa." It presents a rapid but faithful outline of the early history of the Am. Col. Society, and of the present condition of its colonial settlements, and addresses the citizens of New Jersey in particular in the following animating strain:

"The Inhabitants of a portion of New Jersey (Somerset and Essex), early petitioned the King of Great Britain against the introduction of Slaves into the American Colonies, as not only cruel but impolitic. New Jersey was among the first of the States, who adopted measures for the gradual abolition of slavery.

"A Jerseyman first proposed and powerfully urged the formation of the American Colonization Society. A Jerseyman was his zealous coadjutor and first Secretary of the Society. Some of its most distinguished members and patrons are Jerseymen. They were Jerseymen who successfully negotiated the first highly important treaty with the natives of Africa for the territory upon which the first colony was located. He was a Jerseyman who superintended its location—and two of the most efficient agents in the cause of colonization are Jerseymen—sons of the father of the Society, one of whom has thus far directed all his energies in exciting the attention of the citizens of the different States to the enterprise of colonization, and enlisting not only individuals but States in its behalf. The other has consented to leave his home, his friends, his country, to subject himself to all the inconveniences of an infant colony of free people of color, and to hazard his life in the climate of Africa in supporting the settlement, and administering to the comforts and happiness of the colonists. And Jerseymen now offer through the instrumentality of the New Jersey Colonization Society to the free persons of color resident in it *gratuitously* to restore them to the land of their forefathers—to place them in a distinct settlement by themselves if they prefer it, under some one of the existing colonies, where they can enjoy all the rights and privileges of freemen—where they can mark on the map of Africa the name of New Jersey, and in its history the kindness of their benefactors, and their gratitude for the benefaction."

The probable effect of this appeal throughout the State may be inferred from the fact that the amount of contributions, at Newark only, to the New Jersey Colonization Society, at and since the meeting of 27th June, is upwards of sixteen hundred dollars.

SOCIETY'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a gentleman in South Carolina, to the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, dated 4th July, 1838.

DEAR SIR: As Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, I send you the sum of thirty dollars, contributed by the following gentlemen, viz: * * * * * * *

Our donation is small, but I trust that it will be increased considerably, before or on the next 4th of July. We need light on the subject of Colonization. As a general thing the people of this section of country are not informed either as to the principles, the doings, or wants of the American Colonization Society, and consequently they are not prepared to further the cause. Knowing this to be the case, I directed some time ago ———, of Canonsburg, Pa., to transmit \$10 to Mr. J. C. Dunn, and order five copies of the African Repository to be sent to different individuals in this neighborhood, or rather in the congregation with which I am connected. It appears that the order had been promptly attended to, and I hope that the perusal of the Repository for one year, will produce a salutary influence amongst us in favor of the American Colonization Society. The people in this section are not inimical, as far as I know, to Colonization, but they are indifferent on the subject; their minds have not been fully informed; their sympathies have not been unloosed to enrich your Treasury.

I might write much on this subject, for my heart has long been warmly in favor of African Colonization; but knowing you to be the Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, and that it is your business

to receive money and not dissertations on Colonization, I shall not trespass on your time and patience. Meanwhile let me wish you abundant success. Let foul-mouthed rampant abolitionism die as a fool dieth, and be forgotten soon. Let civilization, and religion, and liberty take the place of barbarism, and superstition, and slavery, in Africa, through the medium of the African Colonization Society, and other kindred institutions. Let the blessings of freedom advance all over the world, until the inhabitants of Europe and Asia, shall break every yoke, and stand erect, and equal in rights and privileges, as they are equal in blood and birth—until America shall be entirely free from one of its greatest evils, and the continent of Africa resound, not with clanking chains, and bitter sighs, and the horrid war song, but with the songs of Jubilee, and the highest notes of “Alleluia.”

Letter from a gentleman in North Carolina to the Treasurer.

SALEM, JULY 9, 1838.

DEAR SIR: My aged and venerated father departed this life a few days since, (on the 29th ult.) in the 82nd year of his age, after a short confinement. By his will he directs that two negro slaves of his, to wit: a man and his wife, Enoch and Nancy, should be liberated, provided the Colonization Society will take them and send them to Africa. Your kind intercession is entreated in this matter. Please inform me respecting the prospect, and what must be done by me as executor to fulfil the object of the will, which I wish to do as speedily as possible.

LIBERAL BEQUEST.

WALTER HERRON, of Norfolk, Virginia, who died in April last, has left a legacy of one thousand dollars to the Colonization Society. Several other benevolent objects are remembered in this will. Mr. H. was a gentleman of large fortune, and a respected member of the Catholic church. The following is an extract from the will:

“I give to the Colonization Society one thousand dollars, to aid in sending free persons of color to Liberia; and this sum I direct to be paid by my adopted daughter, out of the bank stock which I give her, and it is given in trust to her to be appropriated to that purpose; and I request her to carry my desire and wish into effect in this particular, under the advice and direction of Mr. BENJAMIN POLLARD.”

COLONIZATION.—The corresponding Secretary of the New York City Colonization Society has recently visited a few towns in the interior of this State, and in a single country congregation he obtained twenty-five *life members* at \$30 each, with several subscriptions in the church of less amount. He has also received a letter from a slaveholder in the South dated June 17, 1838, of which the following is an extract.

“Dear Sir,—The more I think of your Society the more I value it, and were I the owner of a thousand slaves and a million of dollars, you should have them all, for I consider your Society the most humane institution now before the world, and I hope you may pursue it in a proper manner. I have made my will, and have left — slaves with some 15 or 20,000 dollars for your New York Colonization Society, and have left them in trust to — of your city. I have, in the mean time, left them in trust of two friends in this place to send, or put them to School for two years, and then hand them over to your Society well clothed, as I thought it best to have them instructed here so that their minds might be prepared for removal. You may consider me bound to pay to your Society the sum of — dollars a year for life, and if no adversity befalls me, I will contribute more; what I don't need for myself I wish to render useful to others.”

COLONIZATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A meeting of the New York City Colonization Society was held on the evening of the 26th of June, in the Reformed Dutch Church, in Nassau street—Hugh Maxwell in the chair. A letter from Hilary Teage, Colonial Secretary, to Dr. Proudfit, was read. It gives a cheering account of the present condition of the Colony, and its future prospects, dwelling particularly upon the altered tone of mind and feeling which almost every colored man experiences after residing a short time in Liberia: where he feels himself on a perfect footing of equality with his fellow citizens, entitled to and enjoying the same privileges and advantages, and free from all the mortifying distinctions which the difference of color must forever create in countries, the majority of whose inhabitants are white. The writer stated that he had been in Africa fifteen years, and that no earthly consideration could induce him to return to America.

Governor Matthias, of Bassa Cove, then addressed the meeting, and hoped that his very recent arrival would be a sufficient apology for not giving so clear and detailed an account of the condition and prospects of the Colony, as the ample materials he possessed might enable him to do. His remarks would have reference more particularly to Bassa Cove and Edina, as he had resided there more than a year.

There was one subject in reference to Africa, in which the people of this country had most erroneous ideas, he meant the climate. Many persons thought that the thermometer always ranged much higher in Africa than in the United States, but such was not the fact. It was never higher than 86 or lower than 72, and tempered by a pleasant sea breeze, which so mitigated the heat, that with the thermometer at 86, the climate was delightful. Every one who possesses health, must enjoy life in Africa.

Much had been said in relation to the unhealthiness of that portion of the country occupied by the Colony. In answer to these objections he had brought with him a medical report of the mortality in Bassa Cove and Edina, which he read.

From this report it appeared that from August 1837 to April 1838, the deaths did not average more than one per month, with the exception of the month of March, during which there were five deaths, three of which were of children only a year old. Amongst all the deaths which occurred during the period referred to, there was but one case of fever, and no case of a death occurring from disease peculiarly incidental to the climate.

Governor Matthias next adverted to the manners and behaviour of the colonists, and said that the first time he opened the Court at Bassa Cove he was utterly astonished at the perfect order and formality with which every thing was conducted by the colored clerk, sheriff and jury, and that when the trials were over and the sentences pronounced, which he remarked were extremely lenient, several of the audience approached him and congratulated him on his appointment in a manner which would have been creditable to any people, no matter what their color or country.

He next adverted to the resources of the Colony for supporting its inhabitants, and said that in the infancy of the Colony, many of the

emigrants neglected agricultural pursuits, and occupied themselves in trading in ivory and other articles, in consequence of which they were at one time almost deprived of the necessaries of life, but it had taught them a good lesson, and showed them that they must not rely at all times on obtaining supplies from home, so that at present the head of every family in the Colony had a farm under cultivation.—Mr. Sheridan, a colored man, who had gone to the colony from this country, and was settled within five or six miles of Bassa Cove, had built five or six houses and cleared thirty acres of land, on part of which there was a flourishing crop of corn, and he had prepared another part of it for sugar cane, and there could be little doubt that ere long he would be able to grow coffee and sugar in abundance, and these articles were likely to be the staple produce of the country.

In relation to the religious habits of the colonists, he could say, that in no part of the world was the Sabbath more respected. It was not only respected by the colonists, but even the natives had learned to respect it. There were five churches in the Colony—two Baptist, two Methodist, and one Presbyterian.

It had been asked, did the country contain within itself abundant means for supporting the Colony, and he would unhesitatingly say that it did. That there were instances of persons being to a certain degree in want, he was ready to admit, but it arose from causes within their own power to control, and there was nothing to prevent them from ultimately arriving at wealth and respectability, and such he had no doubt would be the result.

In relation to the natives, he considered the colonists in no danger whatever from them.—Four or five of the native Kings had dined with him a few days before he left the country, and they seemed to entertain nothing but the most friendly feelings for the colonists.

The natives were willing to work, and could be had for 25 cents per day, and Mr. Sheridan had 25 of them working for him at that price. With a good soil, a good climate, cheap labor, and perfect liberty, there was surely nothing to prevent the colonists from obtaining wealth and influence.

The Rev. Mr. Seys next addressed the meeting, and stated that he had lived nearly four years in Liberia as a Missionary of the Methodist Church. He had taken considerable pains to ascertain whether the Colonists were satisfied to remain there or wished to return to America, and found that amongst the most intelligent of them not a man of them would consent to leave it, in order to come back to the United States.

An Academy was opened last year in Liberia, and the eagerness with which the young men flocked to it, and their capacity of comprehension was really astonishing.

He had examined the soil of Liberia with considerable attention, and must have some knowledge of the subject from having lived the greater part of his life in the West Indies, and there was nothing in the West Indies to surpass or equal it. As an instance of the fertility of the soil he would mention one circumstance. At Millsburgh, 21 miles up St. Paul's river, he saw a field of corn, the stalks of which were so high that he stood alongside some of them and put his umbrella standing on

the top of his hat and then asked a friend who was with him how much higher was the corn than the top of the umbrella, and his friend told him it was about six inches higher. And these stalks were not mere rank vegetation without bearing any thing, but each stalk had two or three ears of corn equally good as what is generally sent from the United States to the West Indies.

So adapted is the soil for the sugar cane that he believed these Colonies are destined at a future day, perhaps in our own time, to export sugar of a superior quality to any that was ever produced in the West India Islands or the United States. Mr. Williams has now six or seven acres of sugar cane, and looks to America for assistance to make it into sugar, as a letter was received some months back, stating that from this city or Philadelphia, a sugar mill would be sent out to Liberia. The land is also adapted to the growth of cotton, but with this article he was not much acquainted. He had however brought a small sample of Liberia cotton along with him. (He here showed it to the meeting.)

His brother had already adverted to the religious feelings with which the colonists had imbued the natives. On this subject he could say much, but must reserve it for another occasion. He would however mention one fact. A friend of his was taken ill on the Sabbath and wished for fruit, and as it was considered justifiable under such circumstances to purchase it on the Sabbath, one of the natives who was passing through the town was asked to sell a water melon, and he replied; "No, it be God's day and I can't sell it."

A letter was read from William C. Waters to Doctor Proudfit, in which the writer, who had been three months at Bassa Cove, stated amongst other matters that the moral and religious character of the people is not surpassed in any part of New England.

Mr. Maxwell then resigned the Chair, and proposed the following resolution, which he prefaced in a brief but most eloquent address.

Resolved. That from all the intelligence received of the improvement, literary, intellectual, and moral, of the Colonists in Africa, and also of their health and contentment in their new homes, we are encouraged to persevere in the prosecution of the Colonization enterprise.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Rev. Dr. Proudfit closed the meeting with prayer.

TESTIMONY CONCERNING LIBERIA.

Dr. McDowall, the writer of the subjoined letter, went out to Liberia, about four years ago, as one of the Colonial Physicians, and has recently returned to the United States. The testimony is that of a candid and intelligent mind, given after full opportunities of observation.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 3, 1838.

To the Editor of the Christian Statesman :

SIR : After a residence of nearly four years in the Colony of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, the present condition and prospects of which I have endeavored to investigate closely and impartially, it affords

me great pleasure to be able, conscientiously to record to you my full and decided conviction of the ultimate success of African Colonization. The Colony under the care of the American Colonization Society has attained a degree of prosperity which puts the question of its practicability forever at rest. Whether it will fulfill all the objects contemplated by its managers and expected by its friends, depends entirely upon the support and countenance constantly and regularly afforded to it by the American People. I am sorry to find that the noble work is at a stand, from the embarrassed state of the Society's funds; but surely this cannot long be the case, more particularly when it is recollected that this state of affairs was induced solely by the extent and value to which the managers estimated American liberality and benevolence. Yielding to the still increasing desire for emigrations, expeditions were sent out in such numbers, there was no alternative between incurring considerable expense by drawing largely on the Society's funds from the Colony, or allowing the people to suffer and die for want of adequate accommodations. Shall the Society then want support because it attempted to effect too much? Had it formed too high an opinion of the active benevolence of the American people? Shall it be said that America is willing to do all she can for Africa and her own colored population, provided it can be effected at little expense? These questions must be answered by acts.

There is no nation owes Africa a larger debt than the United States. There is none that can repay that obligation with greater interest. The entire moral regeneration of Africa will be accelerated or retarded by her decision and conduct on this point.

She may raise up on the continent of Africa, a nation reflecting back across the Atlantic, the wisdom and benevolence of her own institutions. The work has been commenced, and that too with a prosperity unequalled, even under more favorable circumstances.

The settlements in Liberia, first established, and yet under the control of the Parent Society, are Monrovia, New Georgia, Caldwell, Millsburg, and Marshall. They contain, and will for some time possess the largest portion of the population of Liberia. In the Colony of Bassa Cove there are three settlements, Bassa Cove, Edina, (until lately belonging to the Parent Society,) and Bexley's just settled on the North bank of the St. John's river, about eight miles from the sea. This last was formed partly by the assistance, and named at the request of the British Colonization Society in London. It is to be regretted that the wise plans and benevolent intentions of this Society, so auspiciously commenced, should be frustrated by English Abolition prejudice against the United States. I regret this, I repeat, not on account of the United States, for they are able to take care of themselves, but because of Africa, and her superstitious benighted children. It is but still longer delaying the time when her beautiful valleys and palmy shades will resound with Hallelujahs and Hosannas to Him who died for all!

The next Colony south of Bassa Cove is Sinou just established by the Louisiana and Mississippi Colonization Society. When I left the coast, it contained only a few individuals. The location I understand is good. Cape Palmas, the Maryland Colony, is in a flourishing condition from all accounts: I have not been enabled to visit it.

Thus Christian settlements are gradually rising on the west coast of Africa, "few and far between," it is true, but still exercising a considerable salutary influence around them. By this plan of Colonization we place, by one and the same act, outposts on her dark confines, which, while they radiate the gladsome light and renovating influence of religion and civilization; also prevent the introduction and continuance of that diabolical system of slave traffic—every vessel engaged in which, as it disappears from the coast with each successive freight of unpitied human sufferers, leaves behind it another torch to spread still further through that ill-fated land, the conflagration of ruthless war, and the miseries of hopeless captivity. But what effect have the visits of the numerous cruisers, and the many captures of slave vessels of which we hear and read, upon the slave trade? Why, none at all upon the internal slave trade and the wars of which it is the direct cause. What matters it to the stern African chief, whether the band of captives, doomed to be sold to replenish his exchequer and reward his warriors, are landed again at Sierra Leone or arrive safe at Havanna? His anxiety is, not whether he shall be able to sell his prisoners, but when and how he is to get them. 'Tis true, captures of slave vessels may interrupt and embarrass those engaged in the traffic; but at the same time the marketable value of the slave is increased just in proportion to the hazard and difficulty in supplying the demand; at present one vessel arriving safe out of five, will more than pay expenses. The temptations, therefore, to engage in the trade, became even stronger than before. What would we gain were slave vessels prevented entirely from approaching the coast of Africa, unless we placed an active, healthy source of improvement, instead of them, to preserve the negative advantage? Now there appears to me no better way to do this than by Christian Colonies, placed along the coast and extending inward. Wherever the Colonies now existing, can exercise immediate influence, the slave trade ceases. All the natives around know that they cannot be friends of the Colony if they are detected selling any of their people for slaves. At Bassa Cove they know that rum is not allowed to be sold to them, and they do not ask for it. So far the influence is good.

It is true that there are slave factories not far from the territories of the Colony; they are established there as being less liable to capture and suspicion, so that at times you may behold at one and the same view, the emigrant ship displaying the star spangled banner just arrived, and the slave vessel crowding all canvass across the waters with her cargo of hopeless captives. Any attempt on the part of the Colonies to interfere with the slave traders by force, would be useless, only tempting the slave vessels, well armed as they generally are, to take ample vengeance on their small vessels and towns—more particularly as until lately American vessels of war seldom visited the Colonies.—Let not those then who withhold their assistance from the cause, complain because the slave trade has not been entirely destroyed by the Colony, and its influence has not converted all the natives into Christians.

MORAL INFLUENCE OF THE COLONY ON AFRICA.—Without the aid of Colonies, missionary labor would produce but little. They have in the

settlements demonstration of civilization and superiority which at once appeal to the perceptive faculties of the native. All this he attributes to the agency of the "Book," a word used for knowledge derived from education. Many of the chiefs are anxious to have their sons in the settlements to learn the language, and become "all same as white man," admitting at the same time, that their fathers are too old to learn. White and black have become adjectives expressive of knowledge and ignorance. They regard the colonists as white compared to them, and use the term when speaking of or to the Colonists. Almost every family has a native boy in it, sometimes remaining for years. The Colonies have a decided advantage over Sierra Leone, in the extent and permanence of moral influence. The additions of recaptured Africans which are continually made to that Colony, it is evident add nothing to its moral power; it is merely the removal of natives from one part of the coast to the other, without any increase of knowledge.

The moral influence and control which the Parent Society has, and ought to exercise, is very much lessened, from the evident want of support of the Public to the Society. The people, in a great measure, govern themselves; yet, I think the objects of the Society and the expectations of the friends of the Colony would be disappointed were they now thrown on their own resources. The number of intelligent Colonists are not sufficient to fill all the offices, and supply deficiencies. Nor will it be safe to do so until the state of agriculture in the Colony affords exports sufficient to enable them to defray the expenses of their own Government. For this purpose the cultivation of coffee will answer every purpose; any plan which would effect and secure this object, would also establish the prosperity of the Colony on a firm basis. The people are too poor to carry it out to a sufficient extent.

I repeat again, that Colonization alone affords the only certain cure for the evil of Slavery in Africa. It is just awakening more kindly feelings towards the colored man by showing that difficult and trying circumstances have aroused dormant energy, established self-confidence and self-respect. He can, when once fairly established there, as from a distant elevation, coolly and dispassionately look at his former condition in America, with all its lights and shades, whether viewed as an individual or a people, and compare it with that in Liberia—new emotions of freedom pervade his bosom as he looks forward. He judges more justly, and therefore, more kindly of the wisdom and motives of Colonization. He rises from the consideration with renewed energy. He is surrounded with no prejudice to check his lofty aspiration after honor, nor ridicule to paralyse the first efforts which those aspirations have given birth to. To the Christian, for Africa

"A star of hope is lighted on Messurado's steep;"

and Christians, I am sure, will respond to your appeal for aid. There can be no stopping point to doing good. This cause combines in it the elements of most benevolent institutions. In this view I do not see how any benevolent man can withhold his aid.

In conclusion, after a residence of nearly four years in Liberia, my deliberate opinion is—

1st. *That the scheme of your Society operates beneficially for the Colonist*—He feels there that he has greater liberty of thought and ac-

tion. His pursuits take a higher aim, and his thoughts a nobler range. He feels a new energy arising within him, and sees around him motives to excite laudable ambition, to signalise himself among his fellow-citizens. On his arrival in the country, he will cast his first inquiring glance over a beautiful landscape of unfading green; instead (as is often represented) of burning sandy deserts, he will find a climate of a delicious uniform warmth. Two hours work a day regularly will afford him comfortable subsistence, if he has not the spirit to wish for any thing more. He will have no biting winter cold to consume his profits; he need be at no expense for firewood, so important in cold countries. He may rise from a private soldier to a colonel—from a private citizen to a high office of trust and influence. If he has talent, he can show it; if he has none, he is still a better man there than in America. I do not know an intelligent Colonist there who wishes to return to the United States. One, a respectable preacher, informed me that during his last visit to America, he was never so sensible of what freedom really was. He could not but deplore the state of the free blacks in the north, nominally free, yet enjoying none of its privileges; yet laughing and merry under the weight of degradation and contempt: would to Heaven, he said, they all had the spirits of men, they would come to Liberia and assist us to make a nation of their own. And,

2dly. *That it promises great and enduring good to the people of Africa.*—The Colony has reclaimed a large portion of African territory from the influence and use of the slave traders. It has turned the attention of the natives themselves more to other sources of living: it has awakened strong desires to possess civilized comfort and conveniences; it has learned them to respect the Sabbath; it has brought them news of Christ and the Bible; they have been led to enquire into and see the reason of the Colonists' superiority; the native boys are acquiring the habits and pursuits of the Colonists; they may be seen at the same Sunday school together; education on both sides is only wanting to make them coalesce in the closest union; of extermination there need be no fear—neither are too fond of the perils of war. The news has already gone abroad through the country, that the "American man's town," is a refuge for the slave; and many have escaped the clutches of the slave-master and the horrors of the slave-ship's hold by that means. Just before I left Bassa Cove, there was a man and two women, who escaped from Joe Harris, a native chief, and sent him their defiance to come now and take them.

Colonization, as yet, has been a small matter—its means have been limited. It requires the patronage of Government to educe from its operation the greatest amount of good for Africa, and to make the Colony what it should be for the spirited emigrant from the United States. Indeed, I am clearly of opinion that the Parent Society should be better sustained, unless the public are resolved to leave the Colonists now under its care, to attach themselves to some other Society, or to some foreign Government which would accept them. They want encouragement and aid to render agriculture so extensive as to produce articles in sufficient abundance for exportation. An association of gentlemen might introduce coffee, and at the same time aid the Colonists

by affording them labor, and instruct them by example. Such means, however, would have a better influence, if exercised through the Society. In fine, and above all, you must have funds adequate to make the scheme efficient and respectable.

The work is but begun; it is in the power of the American People to complete it. What a noble monument might be raised by the United States, on the coast of Africa, to her humanity and beneficence. The small, feeble lights, which now twinkle on that dark land, would be brightened up, and burn with a steady light, dispensing the warmth and blessing of civilization and Christianity, through all her dark abodes. That it may speedily be so, is the strongest wish of,

Your obedient servant,

R. McDOWALL.

The following letter from the Rev. Beverly R. Wilson, a colored Methodist Missionary, formerly of Norfolk, Va., is taken from the Virginia and North Carolina Missionary Journal.

MILLSBURG, WHITE PLAINS, *May 12, 1838.*

REV. SIR: I embrace this opportunity of witnessing to you a few lines, to inform you of our health. We all have very good health here. I am happy to say that we have lost none of our family since we have been here. As this is the first time that I write to you since I arrived here last, suffer me to give a small sketch of what I have been employed about. On my arrival here, I was told that it had fallen to my lot to erect the buildings for the Manual Labor School, on the St. Paul's river, about twenty miles from Monrovia; and at the same time to take charge of a small society, about nine in number. For want of a pastor, the wolf had scattered the flock. This was somewhat discouraging to me. Having a large family to contend with, and the fever, I could not enter immediately upon this work. Some time passed away before I could do any thing. The first visit I made to the place, things looked very gloomy. I lodged in an humble dwelling, after the natives' fashion.—Nothing was so pleasing as the early praises from almost a thousand voices from the green chambers of the forest. It brought to my mind that verse which saith,

“Every prospect pleases, and only man is vile.”

But glory be to our Lord for what he has done for us. Since that time, it may be said, “the wilderness has blossomed as the rose, and the tongue of the dumb has begun to sing, for in the wilderness waters have broken out, and streams in the desert.” The gloomy cloud has departed, and we have been favored with a gracious shower from above, and the little one is become a thousand. We have now a well organized church of about seventy members, and a fine school of native boys and girls, some of which begin to read, and several profess to have religion, and have joined the church, and they have the names of some of our esteemed brethren in the Lord, among whom we have a William McKendree, a Nathan Bangs, and many others. I have also taken the liberty to have among the rest, a Wm. A. Smith; he with

others, were baptised by the Rev. John Seys, that faithful man of God. He has been a blessing to Africa. He goes home now with his family, who are in very bad health. He will give a full account of the mission, therefore you will excuse the omission of any remarks by me.

Dear sir, before I close this, suffer me to say, that I am more and still more pleased with Africa. I must now bring this to a close, for time is short. Pray for us that the blessed Lord may continue his blessing with us.

I remain your affectionate brother in Christ,

BEVERLY R. WILSON.

LETTER FROM JAMES MOORE,

An emigrant from Washington, D. C. to Liberia, to his former owner.

EDINA, LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA, May 2, 1838.

DEAR SIR: It is with gratitude I received your kind letter, dated the 27th September, 1837, on the 29th of March, 1838. It rejoiced my soul and all my family's to hear from you and your family, and that you are still alive—bless God for it. It is with sorrow that I hear that my young master and playmate, and one whom I loved and esteemed, namely, — — —, is dead. O, how I am disappointed. I was in hopes of seeing him again before he died. You inform me that Miss — — — is married. May she have much joy, and be like her mother, who was honorable among the living, and the noble among the dead; who walked in the path of virtue, and was a pattern to all that knew her; a mistress and a mother. Do not think that I would flatter you, my dear friend, for I cannot say too much of such noble friends. I wish very much to come to the States for a while to see you all.

You wish to know my situation, and how I like this part of the world, and if I wanted any thing. I answer the first—I am doing well: I am in the Medical Department; my salary was five hundred dollars a year heretofore, and is now five hundred; I have two good houses and three lots; also, forty acres of land, ten of which are in culture—coffee, cotton, cassada, plantains, bannanas, beans, rice, yams, papaws, and melons, that you can tend or raise in the States; they grow all the year here. One acre of land is worth two in the United States. In a word, sir, no man can starve here that will work one-third of his time. It is a beautiful country indeed. I would not return to the States again, to live, on any consideration whatever, even if slavery was removed. But, sir, we are freemen here, and enjoy the rights of men. What shall I say about want—why sometimes we want sugar and tea, also, butter and meat. But time will remove all this. I have a plenty of milk, and make butter; but there are a great many that have not cows and goats in abundance. Cloth and tobacco are acceptable here, and earthenware or crockery. I would be glad to get as much blue cloth as would make me a close-bodied coat, as the article is scarce here. I will try to do what you requested me.

You would do well to send out some brandy to preserve such things as snakes, scorpions, and many other things, as spirits are prohibited

here, and hardly used among us, and cannot be bought for money. You need not be afraid to send it, by thinking it will bring trouble on me, for it is with and by the consent of Dr. Johnson that I am employed, and he will assist in choosing the plants for you—he is a smart man. I showed him your letter, and he offered his views on the subject. I would send you many things now, but your letter came to hand too late, and the ship arrived to day and will sail to-morrow. I will write to you by every ship that goes to America, for the time to come.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that this is a flourishing settlement indeed. The people thrive. All my children are well, and my wife has good health; the children are good English scholars.—James is studying medicine with Dr. JOHNSON.

Yours,

JAMES MOORE.

COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

Hitherto the great enterprise of Colonization has been carried on entirely by the means of private contributions; but the time has now come when the friends of this cause may press the productive power of the young nation they have founded into their service; and, by enlisting the enterprise of Liberia, make the spirit of commerce and agriculture auxiliary to the generous efforts of philanthropy.

The success which has already crowned the comparatively feeble means supplied by individual gifts, while it affords the most abundant proof of the practicability of the scheme, ought not to induce a too confident reliance upon this source of support, nor divert attention from the employment of whatever agencies may properly be made subservient to the end in view.

The object of this article is to direct the attention of the commercial man as well as the purely benevolent to Liberia, as the theatre of extensive business operations, and to propose a plan by which capital may be invested there to the permanent advantage of the colony, the advancement of colonization, and the profit of the proprietor.

In the first place let us look at the number and value of articles embraced in the present commerce of Western Africa, and which may be called the natural productions of the country in the strictest sense of the term, as nature supplies them ready for the market almost without the aid of man.

1. GOLD, which is found at different points of the coast from the Gambia to the bight of Benin, and probably to a much greater extent, is obtained by the natives by washing the sand which is brought down from the mountains by the rivers. As the purest and richest veins lie much deeper than those which are worn away by the attrition of mountain streams, the mountains only need to be explored, and the veins worked by the aid of scientific skill, to open sources of unlimited wealth. Even now, the trade in this article is very large. From Sierra Leone, in a single year, it has been exported to the value of \$100,000.

2. **PALM OIL.** This article is produced by the nut of the Palm tree, which grows in the greatest abundance throughout Western Africa. The demand for it both in Europe and America is increasing rapidly, and there is no doubt it will ere long rank among the most important articles of trade. In 1834, there was imported into Liverpool alone 12,000 tons of Palm oil valued at \$1,700,000.

3. **CAMWOOD, RED-WOOD, BAR-WOOD,** and other dye woods are found in great quantities in many parts of the country. About thirty miles east of Bassa Cove is the commencement of a region of unknown extent, where scarcely any tree is known except the Camwood. This boundless forest of wealth, as yet untouched, is easily accessible to the Colony; roads can be opened to it with little expense, and the kings of the country will readily give their co-operation in a measure so vastly beneficial to themselves.

It is impossible to ascertain the amount of exports in this article to Europe and America, but it is very great and employs a large number of vessels. One Liverpool house imported 300 tons in a single year worth about \$30,000.

4. **IVORY** is procured along the whole western coast and constitutes an important article of commerce. It is supposed that from \$80,000 to \$100,000 worth is annually exported.

5. **GUMS** of different kinds enter largely into the transactions of trade. The house referred to above imported in three years into Liverpool of Gum Senegal nearly \$300,000.

Besides these, the following may be specified among the most important items of trade at present: wax, hides, mahogany, teak, rice, and gambia wood. When we reflect that these are merely the materials spontaneously furnished by nature, which may be increased indefinitely by the application of industry and science, we cannot but wonder at the extent and variety of the resources of that rich and beautiful country.

The excellence of the climate and the amazing fertility of the soil afford facilities for the pursuits of agriculture scarcely equalled in the most favored regions elsewhere. Besides an endless variety of fruits and vegetables suited to supply the wants, and gratify the tastes of a home population, the great commercial staples of tropical production can be raised to an extent equal to the wants of the world.

COTTON of a beautiful staple, is indigenous and grows for twelve or fourteen years in succession without renewal of the plant.

COFFEE of a quality superior to the best Java or Mocha is found in the vicinity of Liberia, and can be cultivated with great ease to any extent. It grows from 30 to 40 years and yields about nine pounds to the shrub yearly.

SUGAR CANE grows in unrivalled luxuriance, and as there are no frosts to be dreaded, can be brought to much greater perfection than in our southern states.

INDIGO, CAOUTCHOUC, PEPPER, TAMARINDS, and many other things, which are brought from other tropical countries to this, might be added to the list. Indeed there is nothing in the fertile countries of the East or West Indies which may not be produced in equal or greater excellence in Western Africa.

Here are the elements of wealth, the materials of an extensive and

tempting commerce. Enterprise and capital are alone wanting to develop and make them available to the highest purposes of civilization, the extension of arts, the diffusion of knowledge and the spread of Christianity. Liberia without assistance is unable to turn this mighty latent power to account. Her citizens arriving from America with little or no property, have to contend with many difficulties peculiar to pioneers, in procuring subsistence for themselves and families. And soon after the first hard struggles with the forest and fever are past, and they are comfortably established on their little plantations, their attention must necessarily be confined to a limited sphere of effort, and their advances slow and toilsome from extreme poverty to the easy competence which, with patient industry, they may confidently look forward to. Capitalists can alone accomplish for Liberia, the grand results which would rapidly follow the proper development of her vast resources; and surely, whether a noble desire of advancing the interests of those young Christian states, or a laudable wish to enlarge the boundaries of commerce and add to the comforts of mankind, or simply a desire of making a good investment, move our wealthy citizens, the money will not be wanting for this great enterprise.

The plan I would suggest is, that a joint stock company be formed with a capital of \$100,000 or \$150,000, to carry on agricultural and commercial operations within the limits of the colony, for a term not exceeding thirty years.

The shares to be small, say \$100, and a certain proportion of them offered to the colonists.

All the persons employed in the service of the company to be colonists, with the exception of such mechanics or other persons as the colony could not furnish.

The company to be subject to the laws of the colony and the general inspection and supervision of the Governor; and to enjoy certain privileges from the Society, viz.

The transportation of the Society's emigrants and goods to Africa, and the return freight.

The free use of 2000 acres of land to be so selected as to afford water power, timber, and the best arable soil.

The use of the public wharves, and exemption from port charges in the colony.

To keep a store in the colony for the accommodation of persons employed in the company's service, and for wholesale trade with the merchants of the colony, and traffic with the natives.

The establishment of mills and manufactories free of taxation or any public charge during the term of the company's charter.

It should also be subject to the following conditions. To carry out all the emigrants offered by the Society from such ports as circumstances should make it necessary to receive them, at a limited price.

To construct all their buildings of good materials and in a permanent manner, and to leave them in good order at the expiration of their charter, for the use of the colony. The society paying for them at a fair valuation.

To clear and plant within two years at least 300 acres of land in sugar cane, coffee, and cotton.

Not to engage in the coasting trade of the colony, which shall be reserved to the Colonists.

The company shall pay to the society as a bonus for their privileges the annual sum of \$

When the profits of the company shall exceed ten per cent. per annum, twenty-five per cent. of such excess shall be paid to the society for the purposes of education in the Colony; and if such excess shall ever amount to thirty-three per cent. on the investment, then one half of all profits above that sum shall be paid to the society for said purpose.

All persons disposed to encourage a plan of this kind are invited to communicate their views on the subject to the general agent of the Society.

T. B.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The "Friend" of June 2d, gives the following extracts of a despatch from her majesty's commissioners at Havana, to Lord Palmerston, dated 25th October last.

"During the months of August and September there arrived here for sale, from the United States, several new schooners, some of which were *already expressly fitted for the slave trade*.

"Amongst them we have been able to ascertain the names of four, viz. *Emanuel*, *Dolores*, *Anaconda*, and *Viper*. They vary in size from fifty to one hundred and fifty tons; their construction is of the slightest possible description; their rig that of the New-York pilot boats, and such as is very much in use by the coasting traders of the ports of this island. They are furnished with thirty sweeps are unarmed, of very light draught of water, and certainly a class of vessel admirably adapted for escaping from and deceiving his majesty's cruisers.

"The present system under trial by the slave speculators is, that they shall leave the coast of Africa in convoys of three or four, trust entirely to speed, and, in the event of being hard pressed by chase, to sacrifice one of their number for the purpose of securing, if possible, the safety of the others. * * * *

"The 'Emanuel' and 'Dolores' were purchased, and have since left the port (we believe with other names,) on slaving expeditions, under the Spanish flag.

"But to our astonishment and regret, we have ascertained that the two latter vessels, the 'Anaconda' and 'Viper,' the one on the 6th, and the other on the 10th current, cleared out, and sailed from hence for the Cape de Verde Islands, under the American flag.

"These two vessels *arrived in the Havana, fitted in every particular for the slave trade*, and took on board a cargo which would at once have condemned as a slaver any vessel belonging to the nations that are parties to the equipment article. It is unnecessary for us to occupy your lordship's time with a recital of the various evils which will arise, should a continuance of this scandalous and open abuse of the American flag be countenanced by that government.

"It is, nevertheless, our duty to state, that the slave-dealers have conceived great hopes of being able to cover their nefarious speculations in this way, founded upon the definitive determination of the President 'not to make the United States a party to any convention on the subject of the slave trade, and judging from the observable impetus which their view of the above declaration has given to the slave trade, we fear, that before any representation can reach Washington, many similar enterprises will have been embarked in. Thus, my lord, so far as we are informed, or are able to draw an inference from these distressing details, the expression of the above determination by the head of a free government, upon a subject repre-

sented as being 'an object in which every branch of the government and the whole people of the United States feel a deep solicitude,' has been the means of inducing American citizens to build and fit in their own ports vessels only calculated for piracy or the slave trade, to enter this harbor, and, in concert with the Havana slave-traders, take on board a prohibited cargo, manacles, &c. and proceed openly to that most notorious depot for this iniquitous traffic, the Cape de Verde Islands, under the shelter of their national flag. As a further exemplification of the mistake which we consider that government to have made in withholding its consent to the recent conventions, we may add, that while these American slavers were making their final arrangements for departure, the Havana was visited more than once by American ships of war, as well as British and French.

"His majesty's commissioners therefore, are not without a hope, that a recital of the above facts, and the return thus made by some of the citizens of the United States to their government for the jealous care with which it has sought to preserve their 'rights and dignity,' in refusing to accede to the only efficacious measures yet put into operation for the suppression of the slave trade, (i. e.) the mutual right of search and the equipment article, that government will be induced to reconsider the consequences thus likely to ensue, should it permit the present facilities to exist.

"It is true, that the mockery of a sale, or transfer to a Portuguese subject is to be enacted when these vessels reach their present destination; but such an excuse, if offered, can never be admitted in extenuation of the crime which we hold all concerned in the expedition to be guilty of.

"As the cargoes of these vessels were placed on board them by the French house of Forcade & Co., established here, his majesty's commissioners considered it their duty to address a letter to the French consul-general upon the subject, of which we have the honor to enclose a copy, together with that gentleman's reply."

We also addressed a letter to the American consul, of which we beg leave to enclose a copy, together with the reply made by the American vice-consul, the consul being absent from his post, but expected to return in a few days.

* * * * *

"The American vice-consul having obligingly furnished us with the most important part of the information which we asked from the captain general, viz. the names of the Americans under whose charge as masters, these vessels quitted the Havana, his excellency's refusal is of little importance. The subjoined list gives the dates of clearance and the names of the masters, from the books of the American consulate.

"Anaconda, Wm. Knight, master, cleared on the 4th inst.; Viper, H. Galt, 8th inst.; Fanny Butler, Allen Richard, 22d inst.; Rosanna, George Chason, 22d inst.

"The 'Fanny Butler' and 'Rosanna,' have proceeded to the Cape de Verde Islands and the coast of Africa, under the American flag, upon the same inhuman speculation."

The "Friend" goes on to state that "the aid given by the citizens of the United States to slave dealers is further incidentally proved in the case of the 'El Explorada,' (belonging to the famous slave trading firm of Blanco & Carbello, at the Havana,) which was condemned at Sierra Leone. Amongst the papers exhibited before the mixed commission court, there was a copy of instructions to the master from the owners, in which they inform him, 'in case of accident, that their correspondents at Matanzas are Messrs. Peter Muir & Co.; at Baltimore, Messrs. Peter Harmony & Co.; in New York, Robert Barry, Esq.; in Porto Rico, Mr. Peter Cuarch; in Santiago de Cuba, Messrs. Rafael Maio & Brothers; and in Trinidad, Messrs. Fernandez Bartida & Co.; upon either of which firms he may draw on account of the expedition he was engaged in.' We hope some inquiry will be instituted as to the connection of this house at Trinidad with the slave trade."

"The annual report of her majesty's commissioners at Havana, contains the following important paragraph respecting the conduct of American citizens engaged in the slave trade carried on at that port:—

"Enclosure No. 4, containing a list of American slave-vessels which have sailed from this port for the coast of Africa, has already formed the subject of a despatch to your lordships; nevertheless, we cannot conceal our deep regret at the new and dreadful impetus imparted to the slave trade of this island by the manner in which some American citizens impudently violate every law, by embarking openly for the coast of Africa under their national flag, with the avowed purpose of bringing slaves to this market.

"We are likewise assured, that it is intended by means of this flag to supply slaves for the vast province of Texas; agents from thence being in constant communication with the Havana slave-merchants."

We scarcely dare now enter upon the fearful question of the enormous impetus likely to be given to the slave trade in consequence of the new state of affairs which has arisen in regard to Texas. We are informed on undoubted authority, that within the last twelve months, 15,000 negroes were imported into that province, it may be said, direct from Africa, as they were merely transhipped at Cuba, many of them not having even been landed there, and those that were merely placed *en depot* till vessels were ready to receive them.

ITEMS CONCERNING THE SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from Montego Bay, dated March 12th, which we find in a late London Paper, says: "The slave trade is flourishing more than ever. A schooner brought in here lately landed an immense number of poor creatures, compared to the extent of accommodations for those on board, and, shocking to relate, they assert, that during the latter part of their voyage, the flesh of those who died was served out to them at their meals, of which they were not aware until some of the healthy people were killed for the same purpose. As the statement has been corroborated by many of the Africans, I fear it is too true. It was first discovered by Mr. Evelyn of the customs at Lucia.—*Boston Courier*."

THE LATE WILLIAM PITT.

The widow of Sir William Knighton, Keeper of the Privy Purse to George 4th, has recently published memoirs of her husband, including extracts from a journal occasionally kept by him. The following interesting notice is from his journal for July 27, 1809:

"At the dinner on this day, Lord Wellesley spoke of the brilliancy of Mr. Pitt's speech on the slave trade. He said he had never heard any thing equal to it; that his adversaries with uplifted hands acknowledged its power; that Fox during the progress of it, could not help exclaiming in tones of admiration. His lordship mentioned the ridicule of Lord Carhampton against the project of emancipating, which he did very successfully, *although Mr. Pitt would not allow himself to laugh at his jokes*. On the rest of the House the effect was irresistible."

The deportment of Pitt on this occasion is another and interesting illustration of the truth, that a healthy moral feeling is always associated with intellectual greatness of the highest order. The detestation with which that first of British Statesmen and orators regarded the slave trade,

is as well proved as any fact in history. Yet there have not been wanting revilers to insinuate doubts of his sincerity in urging its abolition!

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

On the evening of May 22, the Commons received the following answer to an address to the Queen.

"I have received your dutiful address expressing your opinions, wishes, and hopes, as to the measures best calculated to accomplish the effectual extinction of the traffic in slaves. I can assure you that I fully share your regret in observing the extent of human suffering still occasioned by this cruel trade. I have recently concluded with some foreign States additional stipulations, for the purpose of putting down this traffic. I am engaged in negotiations with other foreign States for arrangements founded on the principles recommended in your address, and I am urging Portugal to fulfil her engagements with Great Britain by the conclusion of a treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade now carried on under the Portuguese flag. You may rely on my earnest endeavors to give full effect to your wishes on this important subject."

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

The British brigantine Buzzard, arrived at Portsmouth the last of April, from the squadron on the Coast of Africa, brought the melancholy accounts of a dreadful mortality which had prevailed on board all the vessels. The Buzzard, which had been on the station three years and ten months, brought home one officer and seventeen men of her original crew of 58. The other vessels have suffered nearly in the same proportion.

The Buzzard's success in making captures stands unparalleled on the coast. During three years and ten months she made the following: El Formidable, Spanish brig, after a sharp action of 45 minutes carried by boarding, with 712 slaves; Iberia, Spanish schooner, 313 do.; Bien Venido, do. 433 do.; Semiramis, do. 477 do.; Norma, 269 do.; Eigera, Spanish schooner, 198 do.; Mindello, Portuguese, 268 do.; Felicia, Spanish brigantine, cut out of the river Bonny by the boats, under her present commander, containing 401 slaves; Famosa Primera, Spanish schooner, with a valuable slave cargo; Atalaya, Spanish schooner, 119 do.; Olimpia, Portuguese, 284 do.; Serea, do 22 do., also Felix, in company with Thalia, with 567 do.; making a total of 4,483 slaves.

The British squadron on the coast of Africa, consists of thirteen ships and smaller vessels, constantly on the look-out for slavers.—*Lon. Pap.*

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

The Boston Courier gives the following shocking incident concerning one of the captured slave ships which left Africa with 442 slaves:

Sickness was general among them on the voyage. The captain, by name Collingwood, pretended to be short of water, called his officers together and said, 'If the slaves died a natural death, it would be the loss of the owners of the ship; but if they were thrown alive into the sea, it would be the loss of the underwriters!' and he argued 'that it would not be so cruel to throw the poor sick wretches into the sea, as to suffer them to linger out a few days under the disorders with which they were afflicted.' The mate objected as there was no *present* want of water; but the captain prevailed, and he caused to be picked out from the ship's cargo 133 slaves, who were by his orders, *thrown alive into the sea with fetters on them!*

HAYTI.

[From the *Christian Statesman*.]

SIR: Your being one of the principal members of the African Colonization Society, an institution purely philanthropic, and whose object apparently is to advance the depressed free people of color to a higher grade in the scale of civilization; and as I am a planter in the South, deriving my entire subsistence from slave labor, but having a colored family and children, motives of necessity and self-preservation have induced me to labor for a similar object to yours, in which I have been employed for some time past; therefore, as wisdom is most certainly attained from comparing the facts proved by experiment, I thought that it would be interesting to you and to many of your readers, to be informed of the result of my Colonization experiments, made in the Island of Hayti, the convenient situation of which, and its nearness to the place where the emigrants lived, induced me to give it a preference. A full account of these experiments follows, and their importance may excuse the length of this communication.

About eighteen months ago, I carried out my son, George Kingsley, a healthy colored man of uncorrupted morals, about thirty years of age, tolerably well educated, of very industrious habits, and a native of Florida, together with six prime African men, my own slaves, liberated for that express purpose, to the northeast side of the Island of Hayti, near Porte Plate, where we arrived in the month of October, 1836, and after application to the local authorities, from whom I rented some good land near the sea, and thickly timbered with lofty woods, I set them to work cutting down trees, about the middle of November, and returned home to Florida. My son wrote to us frequently, giving an account of his progress. Some of the fallen timber was dry enough to burn in January, 1837, when it was cleared up, and eight acres of corn planted, and as soon as circumstances would allow, sweet potatoes, yams, cassada, rice, beans, peas, plantains, oranges, and all sorts of fruit trees, were planted in succession. In the month of October, 1837, I again set off for Hayti, in a coppered brig of 150 tons, bought for the purpose, and in five days and a half, from St. Mary's in Georgia, landed my son's wife and children, at Porte Plate, together with the wives and children of his servants, now working for him under an indenture of nine years; also two additional families of my slaves, all liberated for the express purpose of transportation to Hayti, where they were all to have as much good land in fee, as they could cultivate, say ten acres for each family, and all its proceeds, together with one-fourth part of the nett proceeds of their labor on my son's farm, for themselves; also victuals, clothes, medical attendance, &c., gratis, besides Saturdays and Sundays, as days of labor for themselves, or of rest, just at their option.

On my arrival at my son's place, called Cabaret (twenty-seven miles east of Porte Plate) in November, 1837, as before stated, I found every thing in the most flattering and prosperous condition. They had all enjoyed good health, were overflowing with the most delicious variety and abundance of fruits and provision, and were overjoyed at again meeting their wives and children; whom they could introduce into good comfortable log houses, all nicely whitewashed, and in the midst of a

profuse abundance of good provisions, as they had generally cleared five or six acres of land each, which being very rich, and planted with every variety to eat or to sell, they had become traders in rice, corn, potatoes, sugar cane, fowls, peas, beans, in short, every thing, to sell on their own account, and had already laid up thirty or forty dollars apiece. My son's farm was upon a larger scale, and furnished with more commodious dwelling houses, also, with store and outhouses. In nine months he had made and housed three crops of corn, of twenty-five bushels to the acre, each, or one crop every three months. His highland rice, which was equal to any in Carolina, so ripe and heavy as some of it to be couched or leaned down, and no bird had ever troubled it, nor had any of his fields ever been hoed, or required hoing, there being as yet no appearance of grass. His cotton was of an excellent staple, in seven months it had attained the height of thirteen feet; the stalks were ten inches in circumference, and had upwards of five hundred large boles on each stalk, (not a worm nor red bug as yet to be seen.) His yams, cassada, and sweet potatoes, were incredibly large, and plentifully thick in the ground; one kind of sweet potato, lately introduced from Taheita (formerly Otaheita) Island in the Pacific, was of peculiar excellence; tasted like new flour, and grew to an ordinary size in one month. Those I eat at my son's had been planted five weeks, and were as big as our full grown Florida potatoes. His sweet Orange trees budded upon wild storks cut off, (which every where abound) about six months before had large tops, and the buds were swelling as if preparing to flower. My son reported that his people had all enjoyed excellent health, and had labored just as steadily as they formerly did in Florida, and were well satisfied with their situation, and the advantageous exchange of circumstances they had made. They all enjoyed the friendship of the neighboring inhabitants, and the entire confidence of the Haytian Government.

I remained with my son all January, 1838, and assisted him in making improvements of different kinds, amongst which was a new two-story house, and then left him to go to Port au Prince, where I obtained a favorable answer from the President of Hayti, to his petition, asking for leave to hold in fee simple, the same tract of land upon which he then lived as a tenant, paying rent to the Haytian Government, containing about thirty-five thousand acres, which was ordered to be surveyed to him, and valued, and not expected to exceed the sum of three thousand dollars, or about ten cents an acre. After obtaining this land in fee for my son, I returned to Florida in February, 1838.

As France has now consented to the independence of Hayti, to which it has formally relinquished all its claims, I will say a few words, in answer to some objections which I have heard made by very prudent people, to the policy of encouraging the growth and civilization of the Island of Hayti, which objections, I presume originated in the fear of having a free colored government and powerful people, so near to our own slaveholding States. If this evil of situation, arising from a natural cause, could be obviated, it certainly would be prudent to remove it.— But as Hayti enjoys so many permanent natural advantages over any equal portion of our neighboring continent, either as it relates to climate, soil, or situation, moreover its great extent and extraordinary fertility

render it capable of supporting a large population, of at least fourteen millions of people, which, independent of all our efforts to the contrary, will fill up by natural increase in a few years, would it not be our best policy to cultivate a friendly understanding with this formidable people? improve their moral habits, and advance their civilization as fast as lays in our power? Hayti was formerly the commercial emporium of the western world; it supplied both hemispheres with sugar and coffee; it is now recovering fast from a state of anarchy and destitution brought on by the French Revolution. Its government stands on a very respectable footing, and it only requires capital and education, to become a country of great commercial importance, and able to supply the whole consumption of the United States with sugar and coffee. The European nations are now taking advantage of this state of things, and are cultivating a friendly commercial intercourse with Hayti. Is it not our best policy to profit by the natural advantages which we have over them, arising from circumstances peculiar to our situation, and encourage as far as possible the industrious and most respectable part of our free colored population, especially the agricultural part, to emigrate to that country, now mostly vacant, which is within a week's sail of our own coast. The natural prejudice of those emigrants toward the country of their birth, would greatly tend to promote a reciprocal national attachment, and would produce harmony and good will by an assimilation of manners, customs, and language, tending to strengthen the chain of commercial relations much to our advantage.

Finally, sir, I have to observe that if any colored people of the above description should apply to you for further information regarding Hayti, you may assure them of a good reception at George Kingsley's establishment near Porte Plate, where they will find a plenty of good land to cultivate, which they may either rent or buy upon the most liberal terms; and that six months' labor as agriculturists, will render them entirely independent of all future want of provision. You may also assure them of Hayti's being comparatively a much healthier country than any of our seaboard counties, south of New York.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient,

Z. KINGSLEY, *a Florida Planter.*

ANTIGUA.

[*From the Vermont Chronicle.*]

The right of abolishing slavery in the British West Indies was in the Parliament at home. Of course, the advocates of emancipation there, were able to appeal to men among themselves who had jurisdiction in the case. They did not agitate one community in order to induce a certain course of legislation in another. Their agitation was in the bosom of the very community of whose wisdom or will the wished-for legislation was to be the legitimate expression. The Emancipation act was passed. Absolute slavery was to cease on the 1st of August, 1834; and entire emancipation was to take place in August, 1840. In the mean

time, the slaves were to be under a system called apprenticeship; of which more hereafter. It was left, however, to the local governments of the several islands, to make other enactments, not inconsistent with the objects of the act. The Legislature of Antigua took advantage of this provision, and gave the slaves on that island immediate and entire emancipation. This was carried by a very small majority. "Happily, however, (says Professor Hovey,) its operation has been such as to remove all doubts, and to unite all parties in its support. Not a man of any influence can now be found on the island, who does not rejoice and even glory in its adoption; and it has secured for Antigua among other islands, the credit of great magnanimity and political sagacity." Page after page and chapter after chapter from the Journal of Messrs. Thome and Kimball might be quoted to the same purport.* Every body is satisfied, not only with the adoption, in Antigua, of immediate emancipation rather than apprenticeship, but with freedom instead of slavery. It is more profitable—less perplexing and hazardous—and highly conducive to the prosperity of the island, agriculturally, commercially, intellectually, morally, and religiously.

The question immediately comes up, why was immediate emancipation chosen in Antigua?

Messrs. Thome and Kimball say (p. 138) that this choice was "the result of political and pecuniary considerations merely;" and they labor to show that there was nothing in the previous state of that island peculiarly favorable to the adoption and success of the measure. On the other hand, Dr. Nugent, who was Speaker of the House when the emancipation bill passed, and who is universally regarded as having had the greatest influence in carrying the work through safely, as being best able to furnish accurate and satisfactory information concerning it, mentioned to Professor H. religious instruction as "the great instrument of preparing the slaves for freedom." A joint committee of the two Houses of the Assembly, in a communication prepared for the government at home, take a similar view of the subject. Professor H. also gives from a paper drawn up by a similar committee, the following statement of the principal reasons for immediate emancipation:—

1. A desire to have the subject settled at once, and thus prevent future agitation.
2. An apprehension that the apprenticeship system would take away the authority of the master over the slave, without supplying in its place adequate means of controlling him.
3. Dislike to the system of stipendiary magistrates, who were to be introduced from abroad, and must, from the nature of the case, be unacquainted with the state of things in the colonies.
4. Objection to the distinction made by the abolition act between the *praedial* and *unpraedial* classes, as being founded in injustice and bad policy.
5. The peculiar preparation on the part of both planters and the slaves for immediate emancipation.
6. The comparatively high degree of intelligence and moral principle which existed among the slaves.
7. The circumstance that the lands on the island were nearly all cultivated and

* These gentlemen were deputed by the American Anti-Slavery Society to visit the West Indies to make the proper investigation into the progress and effects of the British experiment of emancipation. They left the United States in November, 1836, and returned in June, 1837. Mr. Thome is stated to be a clergyman, a native and still a resident of Kentucky; and Mr. Kimball is the editor of the *Herald of Freedom*, an abolition newspaper.—EDIT. REP.

occupied ; so that the negroes would be obliged to continue their present habits of labor, in order to procure a livelihood.

These reasons may all be comprised in two. In the first place, inherent objections to the apprenticeship system; and in the second, a belief, that the slaves at Antigua were, at that time, as well prepared for freedom, as those on most of the other islands would be in 1840, when the act provided for their entire emancipation.

Preparation is evidently quite as necessary on the part of the master as on that of the slave. In Antigua religious instruction had much softened the rigors of slavery. The whip was less used. More reliance was had on moral means. Thus the masters were prepared for the new system.

CHARLES FENTON MERCER.

The following notice of this distinguished friend of African Colonization, is extracted from a letter published in the Colonization Herald:

“This gentleman graduated at Nassau Hall, New Jersey, with distinguished merit. He obtained the first honor, as the reward of his exertions. Not satisfied with the laurels he acquired in College, a laudable desire of a still further improvement impelled him to remain a few years longer, and devote them to history and argumental contest. It was with kindred minds such as the Hobarts, Kollocks, &c., that he early acquired the reputation of a skilful debater.

I watched the germs of genius as it displayed itself in many of the youth of that felicitous period, with a determination of beholding in future years whether early promise would acquire in after life a glorious fame, and have not been disappointed ; for Mercer lives, a memorable example of what can be accomplished by perseverance. He has advanced the best interest of his country. No matter how arduous the undertaking, if good was its object, on, on, to successful experiment, he never faltered. Among the many fabrics which his public spirit has enabled him to found, is the colony of Liberia. He has been its steady and zealous friend through all its embarrassments ; he has lived to behold its progress from helpless infancy to hardened maturity ; and may he long live to originate new works, alike creditable to his judgment and his heart. May he continue to receive the rich meed of his country's approbation, is the sincere wish of one who early new his disinterestedness, manly frankness, and engaging worth.

Oak Hill, May 7th, 1838.

R. C.

COLONIZATION.—There have been many indications lately, of a disposition among the people to put forth increased energies in the noble project of colonizing free blacks with their own consent, on the coast of Africa. The great meetings held in this city and at Philadelphia—the protracted Colonization meeting at Washington, of which we have already given some particulars—the zeal every where met with by Colonization agents who recently visited the interior of Pennsylvania—the almost unanimous declaration of the New York State Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in favor of the So-

ciety—the prosperity of the different Colonies already established—and the increasing favor with which the enterprise is regarded by benevolent men in the slave-holding States—are all items in the aggregate of evidence which induces us to believe that nothing but the use of appropriate means is requisite, to ensure a glorious triumph.—*Journal of Commerce.*

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AUXILIARY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual meeting at the town hall, Concord, June 7, 1838, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Rev. John H. Church, D. D.; *Vice Presidents*—Samuel Fletcher, Esq., Rev. Charles B. Haddock, Rev. Zedekiah S. Barston, John Rogers, Esq., Hon. Nathaniel G. Upham, David Currier, Jr., Esq., Rev. John Woods, Col. Wm. Kent, Rev. Abraham Burnham, Hon. David L. Morrill; *Managers*—Rev. Asa P. Tenney, Rev. Jonathan Clement, Hon. Joshua Darling, Rev. Phineas Cook, Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, Rev. Jacob Scales, Rev. Isaac Knight, Rev. George Puncheon, Stephen Ambrose, Esq., Rev. John R. Adams, Rev. Moses B. Chase, Rev. Isaac Willey; *Secretary*—Dr. E. K. Webster, Hill, Grafton Co.; *Treasurer*—George Hutchins, Esq., Concord.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, delegate to attend the meeting of the Parent Society, at Washington, D. C.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Church and Hon. D. L. Morrill.

The Secretary of the New Hampshire Society, in a letter communicating the above proceedings to the Secretary of the American Colonization Society, dated 18th June, 1838, says:

“You will rejoice, I doubt not, that the cause of Colonization yet lives in New Hampshire, notwithstanding the strong efforts made to crush it. Our annual meeting was holden on the 7th instant, and, although not numerously attended, much interest was manifested by those present. There seems, indeed, to be a general waking up to the interest of this cause; we feel that the more candid and sober part of the community are with us. The Clergy, those at least who are not ultraists, are on our side. Many of the most influential and able of whom attended our meeting, and are taking strong hold, in favor of that cause, which we feel holds out the best prospects for our colored friends. The community in this region only need information upon the subject to become enlisted in its favor, and for the want of it, and the inactivity of its friends, the cause has languished; but we trust it will be so no more. We shall be happy, sir, to receive communications from the Parent Society, from time to time, as may be convenient, and to adopt such measures as shall tend to the furtherance of its benevolent objects.”

COLONIZATION MEETING AT THE MUSICAL FUND HALL.—The public Meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, at the Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening May 29th, was one of the largest ever held within walls in this city. The great hall and gallery were crowded with an auditory representing, we may say without derogation to those who were absent, the enlightened and patriotic portion of our city. Seldom, if ever, have we witnessed more enthusiastic, yet deep feeling, displayed by an assembly, than by that on Tuesday evening, during the speech of Mr. Breckenridge of Baltimore. His patriotic invocations found a response in the hearts of all present, if we might judge from the long and loud accla-

mations; nor were his expositions of the foreign origin of the fanatical and knavish devices and denunciations by which the country is agitated, and the frame work of society almost disjointed, under the plea of the immediate abolition of slavery, less pointed or less appreciated.

Mr. Bethune followed in a strain of mixed argument and irony, and enforced some of the prominent points of the Colonization enterprise. Dr. Tyng, who had opened the meeting with prayer, but had no expectation of speaking on this occasion, yielded to a very evident wish of those around him, and with his characteristic force and clearness, gave a brief summary of the claims which Colonization has on the patriot, the philanthropist, and the Christian.

The number and composition of this assembly and the feelings which it evinced in favor of a genuine, as opposed to a spurious and turbulent philanthropy, argued well for the triumph of our cause in Philadelphia and in Pennsylvania at large.—*Phil. Col. Herald.*

A GOOD SAMARITAN.—About the time of the spring expedition, we received a most acceptable donation of twenty-five excellent new muslin shirts as a present for the colonists. How unobtrusive this offering! It was accompanied by a slip of paper, on which was written "from a lady." It is from this source all the charities of life proceed. We prize the gift on account of the donor; yet we know her not. God knows her, and her reward is sure.—*Ib.*

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

[*From the Vermont Chronicle.*]

Let the press speak aright, and aloud, and universally. Let the national voice be heard—SUSTAIN THE LAW! Let the father teach his son to *honor the law*; and to honor our country's rulers, because they administer the law.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Yet this same Evangelist is among the prominent advocates of a Society that is laboring systematically and avowedly in preventing the law, in certain cases, from taking its course;—not in bringing about a change of law, merely; that would be proper, according to each man's views of duty;—but in evading and thwarting, if not resisting, the law, *while it is law*. We refer to the now avowed agency of the "Committees of Vigilance." Can men who thus take the law into their own hands, or rather, act according to their own judgment of what ought to be, without regard to law, in one case (the very principle of *Lynchism*), consistently complain of others who do the same in another case? "SUSTAIN THE LAW," we say, while it *is* law.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—The New Haven Herald publishes an abstract of the law passed at the recent session of the Connecticut Legislature in regard to fugitive slaves, or persons claimed as such. It provides—

1. That when any persons held to labor or service in any State or territory of the United States shall escape into this State, [Connecticut,] the person entitled to his service may have a habeas corpus to bring him before a Judge or before the County or Superior Court, if in session, or if in a city, before a city Court. 2. The proof to obtain this writ shall be the affidavit of the applicant stating the facts. 3. On bringing in the person, the Judge or Court may hear the case, and if necessary adjourn the hearing, committing him to the custody of the Sheriff, or taking bond for his appearance. 4. If requested by either party, the trial shall be by jury of 12 men. 5. If on trial the Court or Jury find that the claimant is not entitled to his services,

they may discharge him from custody and award damages. If they find the applicant entitled to his service, the Court shall grant a certificate to that effect, and allow him to take him back to the State where he belongs. 6. This certificate shall be sufficient authority to remove him through and out of the state. The fees to be paid by the claimant. 8. No justice or officer of this State shall grant any warrant, unless authorized to issue the writ of habeas corpus, on penalty of \$500. 9. No person shall remove any such person from this State except as aforesaid, on penalty of \$500.

CONTRIBUTIONS

To the American Colonization Society from April 20, to June 20,

1838.

Gerrit Smith's plan of Subscription.

Jacob Towson, Williamsport, Md., 8th instalment, - - - \$100

Donations.

Biddeford, Maine, Rev. Stephen Merrill,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Blue Hill, do. Rev. Jonathan Fisher,	-	-	-	-	-	3
Virginia, Dr. Alex. Somervail,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Washington City, from sundry members of Congress,	-	-	-	-	-	130
do. Francis S. Key,	-	-	-	-	-	50
do. Josiah F. Polk,	-	-	-	-	-	15
do- Geo. Wood,	-	-	-	-	-	5

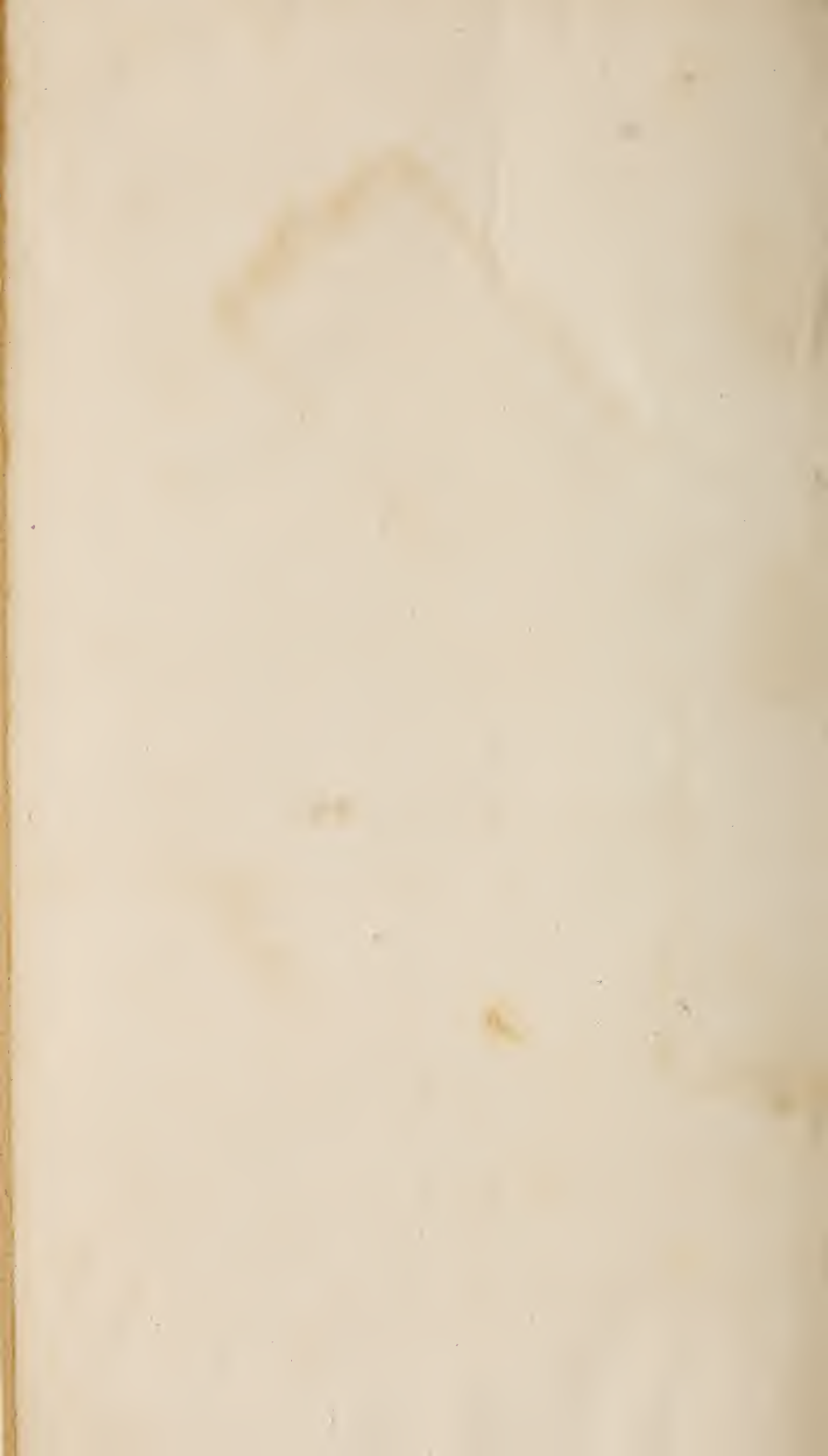
Auxiliary Societies.

Albemarle, Va., Female Society, Mrs. S. B. Terrill, Tr. and Sec.	-	-	-	-	-	20
Morgantown, Va., Auxiliary Society,	-	-	-	-	-	25
Stillwater, Belmont County, Ohio, do.,	-	-	-	-	-	20

\$386

African Repository.

Dr. W. H. Williams, Agent, N. Carolina,	-	-	-	-	-	45
Rev. Jonathan Fisher, Blue Hill, Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	2
James H. Terrill, Albemarle County, Va., per Hon. Wm. C. Rives,	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hon. Wm. C. Rives, Albemarle, Co., Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	14
Jeremiah Day, D. D., New Haven, Conn.,	-	-	-	-	-	5
John H. Eaton, Agent, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	40
H. B. Potter, Buffalo, New York,	-	-	-	-	-	6
D. Lord, Kennebunk, Maine,	-	-	-	-	-	5
E. Redington, Amherst, Ohio, per Hon. E. Whittlesey,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Herman Camp, Trumansburg, N. Y.,	-	-	-	-	-	7
E. Brown, Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.,	-	-	-	-	-	20



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